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The Evening Times

VOL. 1. NO. 13.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1895.

ONE CENT

HAVE YOU JOINED THE TIMES TREE PROTECTION LEAGUE?

BLOWN UP AND CREMATED

Hotel Formerly Tom Thumb's Eden Musee Blown to Pieces.

DEATH BY WRECK AND FIRE

Of Seventy-five Persons Supposed to Have Been in Gurney's Hotel Nearly All Are Believed to Be Lost, Including the Proprietors and Their Wives—Frightful Scenes.

Denver, Aug. 19.—The Gurney Hotel, on Lawrence street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, was demolished by an explosion, which occurred shortly after midnight this morning. The explosion took place in the rear portion of the building, and its cause has not yet been ascertained. There was no warning of the end-of-the-world disaster, and it is certain that a number of guests and employees lost their lives in the ruins, the building being a complete wreck. It is a marvel that any escaped. This far only fifteen people, who are known to have been in the building at the time of the explosion are accounted for.

To add to the horror of the situation the ruins of the big building took fire and many of the unfortunates who were not killed outright by the crash were slowly burned to death. Their screams and pleadings that they be killed to save them from torture by fire were pitiful in the extreme, but the terror-stricken bystanders were powerless to render them any aid.

DEAD AND INJURED.

Among those known to have perished are the following:

Mr. Greiner, assistant superintendent of the State capital.
Mrs. Greiner, wife of above.
Peter Gurney, proprietor of the hotel.
Mrs. Peter Gurney, wife of the above.

Among the injured are:

W. C. McLean, Huron, Kans.; Henry and Mrs. Sloan, of Houston, Kans.

Twenty-two people registered yesterday, most of them late at night, the list being as follows:

Mrs. O. H. Knight and her two sons, Lake City; J. L. Kirk, J. C. Brown, Omaha; Budd Buren, J. W. Roberts and wife, Colorado Springs; Miss Jennie Howard, Mrs. C. W. Williams, Miss Hattie Williams, Boulder; W. C. McLean, Huron, Kans.; and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloan, Huron, Kans.; Geo. Barie, Colorado Springs; E. T. McCloskey, Cripple Creek; F. French, B. Lorch, Central City; W. J. Corson, Pueblo, and M. E. Letson, Denver.

SEVENTY-FIVE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. McLean and family arrived at the hotel at a late hour from Huron, Kans. They occupied four rooms. Mr. McLean thinks the wreck about as close to the house. This, with the help of fifty-five persons in the building at the time of the explosion.

Besides Peter Gurney and R. C. Greiner, the proprietors of the hotel, the day clerk and the night clerk are both missing. Immediately after the explosion occurred, a boy was heard wailing in the corner of a room, which had nearly fallen away. His parents had come down with the first crash. Afterward the little one's cries became weaker and weaker, and when the flames shot up into the skeleton of the building his voice was silenced.

It is thought that the entire force of employees in the building was in the portion which fell, and the remaining walls toppled over upon them, burying them all under a mass of debris.

The force of the explosion and the concussion of the falling walls shattered the windows on both sides of Lawrence street from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets and back of the hotel on Larimer street the plate-glass windows of all the business houses were utterly wrecked, and belated pedestrians were badly injured by the falling of glass and flying debris.

OTHER BUILDINGS WRECKED.

The fronts of many buildings in the vicinity were very badly wrecked. The hotel structure for 100 feet along the alley and extending 75 feet toward the front, was a mass of debris. Brick and plaster were piled in heaps twenty feet high, and from this mass of wreckage could be heard the moans of the injured and dying.

At 12:35 five injured persons were taken out. They were all inmates of the upper story and sank down with the floors, escaping more fortunately than those below. Every engine in the city was called to the scene, but the flames could not possibly be gotten under control before many of the injured had been cremated. As their chances of escape lessened, the cries of the imprisoned people increased, heart-rending shrieks arising from every portion of the great mass of wreckage.

Two injured women had been almost extricated from the ruins when the flames approached so close that the rescuers had to abandon them for their own safety. Two bodies of three women were also seen in the back part of the building, but could not be reached. The firemen worked with great heroism. The heat was intense and the smoke blinding. Electric light wires were dangling in the alley and walls were increasing the perils of the situation. Once the men almost managed to reach the interior, whence proceeded cries for succor, but as they crossed the threshold the walls in the rear fell and exposed to view

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FURTHER details concerning several of the local and telegraphic news features in this issue of The Evening Times will be found in tomorrow's Morning Times.

the inmates making frantic struggles to escape.

Mrs. Greiner, wife of the assistant superintendent of the State capital, with her husband are in the ruins, according to the firemen, they saw the woman appealing to them from back of a mass of wreckage on the floor of the office, whence she had tried to escape.

HOPES OF LIFE-SAVING LOST.

At 1 o'clock the fire got away from the department and made rapid headway, with chances of consuming the entire block. Chief Pearce gave a reluctant order for his men to cease attempts at life-saving where the rescue appeared improbable and ordered all men to fight the fire. The entire building was ablaze and there is no way of ascertaining the loss of human life until the flames are extinguished. By the explosion, everything in the site of a record was destroyed and there will be no means of realizing the extent of the fatalities, even after the building has been razed to the ground, for the bones are in the center of a furnace that will reduce them to a calcined mass and destroy all traces of identity.

The firemen made a brave effort to save a woman caught in the debris of the north corner of the hotel, but were forced to abandon the attempt.

The Gurney Hotel was a five-story brick structure with stone front, and was built about six years ago. It was of a better kind of second-class hotel, catering largely to transient family patronage. Thus many women and children were among the guests.

The building was built as the Eden Musee by the widow of Tom Thumb, and was so occupied, later being remodeled for use as a hotel. Gurney & Greiner have owned the hotel for several years. Mr. Gurney was a prominent contractor and had done much of the work during the building of the State Capitol. Mr. Greiner acted in the capacity of manager.

JUSTICE STRONG IS DEAD.

The Distinguished Jurist Passes Away After Long Illness.

Lake Minnewaka, N. J., Aug. 19.—Justice Strong died here at 2:15 to-day.

Justice Strong was born in Somers, Conn., in May, 1808. He descended of a long line of New Englanders, many of whom were Presbyterian ministers, as was his father.

As the eldest of eleven children, five of whom still survive—the two brothers being Rev. Edward Strong, of Pittsfield, Mass., and Theodore Strong, the banker, of Pittsfield, Pa.—William Strong was brought up in Puritan simplicity and with Puritan strictures, knowing his Bible and Westminster catechism well by a boy as few people know them nowadays, and laying the foundations of the mental and physical strength which made his after career possible.

His father sent him to Yale, where he himself had been graduated, one of his classmates, and close friends, being that other New England Presbyterian minister, who afterward became the father of Justice Stephen J. Field, Cyrus W. Field, David Dudley Field, and Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, and the grandfather of Justice David J. Brewer, who now sits with his venerable uncle on the Supreme Bench.

Both as a pupil and as an athlete young Strong made a lasting reputation at college. He swam across New Haven harbor and back again, and otherwise distinguished himself as a swimmer, while he was almost equally good at football. At Cape May, many years after, his skill and experience as a swimmer enabled him to save the lives of two drowning men, one of whom was his own brother.

Graduated before he was 20, young Strong established himself near Philadelphia, where he taught school by day and read law at night. He began the practice of law at Reading, and within a year had built up a good practice, and in less than two years had attained high standing at the bar. When 39 years old he served two terms in Congress.

He refused a place in the Cabinet twice, first when Gen. Grant asked him to become Attorney General, and afterward when Mr. Hayes asked him to be Secretary of the Navy. He did, however, sit on the supreme bench of Pennsylvania for a time, afterward going to Philadelphia, where he resumed the practice of his profession.

In sixty years of age, while earning \$50,000 a year by practicing law, he was nominated by President Grant to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court, was promptly confirmed, and sat on the bench ten years, serving meanwhile on the advanced age. Late November when he declined the provision of law which enables a Supreme Court justice to retire on his full salary after ten years' service.

A practical Christian, Judge Strong always liberally aided all denominations, but especially the Presbyterian, his affection for it being hereditary.

The Church of the Covenant, where Harrison and Blaine and many other prominent people have worshipped, might be called his spiritual home, for he did more and gave more for it than any other person.

The very sight of him, bearing the sacred emblems down the main aisle on communion Sunday, touched many a heart more deeply than words; and it was what all those who were in the church the last day he thus officiated will always remember in connection with him.

His temperate habit and methodical manner of living caused Justice Strong to be well preserved notwithstanding his advanced age. Late November when he introduced General Booth, of the Salvation Army, at the meeting in Convention Hall, it seemed to the audience that Judge Strong must be twenty years younger than General Booth, instead of General Booth being twenty years younger than Judge Strong.

Judge Strong was erect, broad-chested and vigorous-looking, with a fresh, healthy complexion, so that in spite of his white hairs, he certainly seemed to be the junior of the veteran soldier of the cross.

Justice Strong has been twice married, and has three daughters living. A promising son, educated for the bar, died three years ago, leaving a son who has been the pride and comfort of his grandfather.

In his prime, before disease had rendered him helpless, Justice Strong was an impressive and convincing orator, a felicitous after-dinner speaker and an admirable presiding officer. His literary style was that of the Supreme Court, which, for strength and simplicity, is not excelled by any notable American model. He was a great reader and a fine talker in conversation, for he had a thorough acquaintance on many subjects in art, literature and science, as well as religion and politics.

SUMMER PORTRAITS.



Hon. William C. Whitney.

SUBMITTED THEIR REPLY

Commissioners State Their Position in the Street Extension.

ACT MERELY AS AGENTS

In Carrying Out the Plans of the Highway Commission They Claim to Be Only a Medium—Deny That the Tangle Property Is Injured by the Scheme.

Mr. S. T. Thomas, attorney for the District, this morning filed the answer to the Commissioners to the injunction suit brought by Ansony K. and Elsie J. Tingle on April 27 last, asking that the board be restrained from carrying into effect the plan for the proposed street extension now in the hands of the highway commission.

When the matter was brought before Judge Cole at 10 o'clock, Attorney Meloy, who appeared for the Tingles, asked time to read the Commissioners' answer, and the court set the case for hearing on next Thursday morning.

The peculiar interest surrounding the suit is that upon its decision hinges the power of the District government to carry out the plan of street extension.

In the opening sections of the answer submitted to-day the District government admitted the petitioners' ownership of over four acres of land on Spring road, by the plans thus far submitted it is proposed to cause an intersection of three streets in this land, causing a triangular public reservation to be cut from near the center, and leaving the present owners three wedge-shaped tracts of small extent.

In reply to the third paragraph of Mr. Tingle's petition, the answer denied that the property is greatly adorned and beautified, of that the petitioners had built commodious barns and other buildings thereon, as was asserted in the original bill. The Commissioners contended that the fact that the house of the petitioners was a long distance from Spring road, did not increase its value to any considerable extent.

Answering the fourth section of the bill, the Commissioners admitted it to be true that they had prepared the first section of the plan for a permanent system of highways in the District, outside of Washington, by virtue of the act of March 2, 1893, and the Tingle property, they also admitted, was comprised in the land covered by the plan.

"But," said the answer, "they have not assumed to dedicate any part of the complainants' lands to public use, but have simply, as executive officers, done what the statute requires them to do, viz.: Prepared section No. 1, of the plan for a permanent system of highways."

A plan of the part of the section embracing the Tingle property was submitted with the answer.

On this plan appeared the area of the Tingle land required for roads and also the area left to the complainants. This latter land, "by reason of its frontage upon an established thoroughfare," the answer continued, "is more valuable to them than the entire tract was before, fronting as it did upon a narrow road, not in conformity with the plan of the city."

MERELY AS AGENTS.

The Commissioners denied that the street shown on the plan as running east and west through the complainants' property is not required for public convenience, or that it is not consistent with economy of expenditure, and they stated, the boulevard, reservation and street destined to effect the property are all authorized by law in conformity with the act of Congress mentioned above.

The District's head officials assured the petitioners that the filing of the map for record with the Surveyor of the District was not taking the property for public uses without compensation, and that such filing would not have any effect on the injury, for the act specifically provides for compensation and protects the rights of the petitioners, said the answer.

In conclusion, the answer stated: "These defendants say they are advised by counsel that the complainants have not stated such a case, in their original bill, as entitles them to any relief in a court of equity, and they pray the same benefit of this suggestion as though they had specially demurred to said bill and amendment, for want of equity."

They ask, therefore, to be dismissed.

DRAWING IN THEIR LINES

Excise Board Inaugurates an Entirely New Policy.

Applications for Renewals Will in Many Instances Be Treated as Fresh Cases—What Is Wanted.

Twelve applicants who filed their papers with the excise board in November of last year praying for barroom licenses have so far been unable to obtain favorable action. No charges have been made against the character of the places, so far as violations of law are concerned, and they have continued to operate in the belief that the board is in a position to permit their continuance, and the probability is that early in October they will be closed.

It will be the policy of the board to treat the owners of all places discontinued as new applicants, and in order to obtain the license for next year they will be obliged to go through the form of obtaining the signatures of residents and otherwise conform to the law governing the issuance of authority to sell. Those who fail to have on deposit with the collector on the 1st day of November the license fee demanded will also be treated as new applicants.

The declared purpose of the board to reduce the number of saloons by eliminating those in the disposable sections has provoked a good deal of resentment, and threats have been made to down the excise men.

"A good deal of money is said to be behind those who want the privilege extended, and upon that premise the war will probably be waged. Condition that confronts the applicants is that a denial of license will subject the saloon to a severe penalty by continuing sales after the 1st of November, but if they are enabled to deposit a fee and place their papers before the board for consideration as established places, they can continue in business, pending consideration of the cases."

The privilege will be curtailed as to a number of saloons, and next year's operations will be on a changed basis.

It will be necessary for all such to place their papers and while the board is considering their applications they will be obliged to keep closed doors.

POPULIST VOTE DECREASING.

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 19.—F. E. Purcell, a leading Populist politician of this county, was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglary, and is now in the county jail. Last Friday night the Union depot at Lansing and a drug store were broken into and robbed. The warrant for Purcell's arrest was sworn out by Dr. Neely, owner of the drug store. Purcell was an official of the State penitentiary at Lansing, and two weeks ago, when the Republicans put a man in his place.

WILL APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Otherwise the Sugar Planters Cannot Get That Five Million.

SO SENATOR CAFFERY SAYS

Though Comptroller Bowler Has Not Completed His Decision, It Is Known That It Will Be Against the Payment of the Bounty—Justice Shepard's Ruling Will Guide.

New York, Aug. 19.—A special from New Orleans says: Senator Caffery, who has just returned from Washington, where he appeared before Comptroller Bowler to argue in favor of the payment of the sugar bounty, has returned home, and tells the sugar planters that there is no prospect of getting the bounty that Congress voted.

Mr. Bowler, he says, belongs to a new school of radical reformers, his chief conductors being the Assistant Attorney General and nearly the entire Treasury Department, who take the view that the department officials can pass on the constitutionality of acts of Congress, and that the Treasury officials have control of the appropriation of funds. In this view of the question, he says, Comptroller Bowler has undoubtedly the support and backing of Secretary Carlisle.

Senator Caffery urges the planters not to carry the question into the courts and endeavor from the United States Supreme Court a decision overruling Bowler's ruling, but to leave the matter to Congress. If the assumption of Mr. Bowler's is correct, he says, then it follows that Congress can pass no act appropriating money.

"I think the final outcome will be, notwithstanding the obstacle imposed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, or any other subordinate officer of the Government, that the Congress of the United States will vindicate its rights to see that appropriations passed under the solemnities of the law shall be paid."

Comptroller Bowler has not yet begun the preparation of his decision on the sugar bounty claims of the Nebraska and Louisiana producers, counsel and other interested parties not having filed their briefs in the case.

He expects to begin work this week, and will complete it by September 1, when he will leave the city for the remainder of his vacation.

While, of course, there has been no intention as to what his opinion will be, the general belief is that he will refuse to pass the \$5,238,000 sugar bounty claim, and will leave the final outcome will be, notwithstanding the obstacle imposed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, or any other subordinate officer of the Government, that the Congress of the United States will vindicate its rights to see that appropriations passed under the solemnities of the law shall be paid."

Comptroller Bowler's action in the matter, as he avows, was due largely to the opinion of Chief Justice Shepard, of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in the mandamus proceedings against the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, holding that the granting of a bounty to the sugar producers was unconstitutional.

A private letter has been received in this city from Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, formerly chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a recognized authority on constitutional law, in which he highly commends the opinion of Chief Justice Shepard, declaring the opinion to be "clear, logical, and conclusive" of the subject treated, the constitutional power of Congress to pay bounties.

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PRINCE GAMBLER HIGH.

Wales Is Said to Have Won More Money Than Ever Before.

London, Aug. 19.—An examination of the winnings on the turf this year shows that the Prince of Wales has done very much better than ever before. In his first year's racing, 1889, he won only two small races, worth £204. These figures were trebled in 1890, and in 1891 he won £4,148. The year 1892 was a bad one, and he only took £190. He did a little better in 1893, winning £372. Last year the prince won five races, worth £3,499. But this year, in addition to excellent stable prospects, he has made nearly £8,000. Florizel, who has not been beaten, has won five races, worth £3,969, and Persimmon won both races he ran in, taking £2,550.

A LONG TRAMP.

John Walsh Walks From San Francisco to Boston.

Boston, Aug. 19.—John Walsh, of San Francisco, who has tramped across the country, walking every step of the way, on a wager of \$500, to be his if he made the distance within 100 days, arrived in this city Saturday a whole week ahead of time. Walsh is ready to walk back again if he can do it for as good money as he made on the Eastward trip.

KNOTTY QUESTION RAISED

Talliferro's Trial May Show the Need of a New Law.

Power of the District Courts to Punish Offenses on Boats May Be Found Wanting.

The commitment of James A. Talliferro for the action of the grand jury for acts of disorder on the steamer Richmond, plying between Washington and the lower river points, presents certain important questions of a legal character, as to the jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia to punish the offender under the circumstances, and the case is exciting considerable interest among the legal fraternity.

The compact between Maryland and Virginia of 1785, relating to the punishment of crime and offenses on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay and the Constitution of the United States and legislation of Congress are involved in the consideration of the matter. The lawyers claim that it is a question how far the compact has been affected by the Constitution and the laws of Congress.

The compact provides for the trying of citizens of Maryland and Virginia committing offenses on the river or bay. A citizen of Maryland committing offenses on either body of water against a citizen of Virginia is to be tried by the courts of Maryland. A citizen of Virginia who commits an offense on a citizen of Maryland is to be tried by the courts of Virginia. Persons not citizens of either State committing an offense against persons of either State shall be tried by the courts of the State to which they shall first be brought when the boats lands.

There seems to be a question, contend the lawyers, whether the compact does not contain the only provision under which the peculiar acts of disorder alleged to have been committed can be tried, and if in such cases the offenders can only be punished in the State courts, the process of bringing them to punishment will be so very expensive and inconvenient as to preclude satisfying the ends of justice.

The provisions of the Revised Statutes which relate to the punishment of certain offenses committed on the navigable waters of the United States seem to have application only to the crews of the vessels.

The excursion business has increased to such an extent that the necessity arises for a code of laws which would render protection to people who travel on the river.

The outcome of this trial will be regarded with considerable interest.

IN A WHEEL CHAIR.

How a Crippled Indiana Editor Is Doing the Work.

Carlsruhe, Pa., Aug. 19.—John R. Thomas, the crippled editor and part owner of the Evansville Advocate, Indiana, who, a wag, is making a tour of the world, arrived here yesterday evening on his wheel chair on his way to Washington, D. C., to secure his passport, when he will return to New York city to embark for the old country. He said that he was traveling on a wagon of \$2,000. The terms are that he was to start penniless, carrying only the expenses of his journey, and return in two years with \$500 in cash. He cannot accept charity. He was born a cripple. He is compelled to use a three-wheeled chair, propelled by means of cranks and endless chains. He travels in any manner he pleases, so long as he pays his way, but has covered a greater part of the distance since starting in his chair.

FELL OVER STAIR RAILING.

Horrible Death of a Prominent St. Louis Politician.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 19.—Hon. Alexander C. Sherwood, member of the State central committee, and assistant State auditor at Jefferson City, Mo., while descending the stairway at the jockey club last night, lost his balance and toppled over the railing, falling from the third floor to the hall beneath, a distance of thirty feet. His right arm and shoulder were broken and he was internally injured.

Ex-Gov. Francis and Chairman Maffitt conveyed him to St. John's Hospital, where, without regaining consciousness, he expired at 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Sherwood was about forty-five years of age and weighed nearly 250 pounds.

International Co-operation.

London, Aug. 19.—The International Co-operative Congress was opened in the hall of the Society of Arts to-day. Earl Grey presided. In opening the congress the earl dwelt upon the progress made by the co-operative movement throughout the world. Algior Ferraris, the postmaster-general of Italy, and M. Andromont, president of the People's Bank, of Belgium, are vice-chairmen of the congress.

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THEIR PAY DAYS SCARCE

Workmen at Fort Myer Have Their Wages Withheld.

BACK MONEY IS DUE THEM

Bricklayers and Laborers Complain of a Peculiar Condition of Affairs. No One Seems Responsible for the Work and They Suffer—Seeking a Remedy at the War Department.

The men who are at work on the new barracks at Fort Myer have a grievance which they seem to be unable to remedy.

There are to-day between twenty and twenty-five bricklayers and about a dozen laborers at work on the building, and though some of the workmen have been employed as long as four months, there is not one of them to whom back pay is not owing.

Who to blame for this is the unknown quantity in the problem at present. The original contract for the new buildings at Fort Myer was made by James Grant, of No. 1306 B street southwest. As is customary, he was compelled to give a bond for the perfection of the work before Maj. Rogers, of the War Department. Capt. Rogers was accepted as surety on the bond. Mr. Grant later subcontracted the brickwork to Messrs. Percival B. Grant, Myers, Lewis and Dwyer, and the erection of the building proceeded under their immediate superintendence. The building is now nearly completed, and between \$350 and \$400 of hard-earned money is owing to the men who helped to erect it.

PAY DAYS SCARCE.

"There are about twelve of us who have been working about the fort for the past four months," said one of the bricklayers this morning, "and in all that time we have never had a regular payday. At one stretch we worked four weeks without receiving one cent of money. At the end of the time we went to Mr. Grant and asked for our money. He told us that if we would work two weeks longer he would then pay us for the last six weeks."

"We stayed, and at the end of the two weeks he paid us, as he had promised. He also promised that he would get our money regularly every two weeks from then on, declaring he would pay the hands himself. He did pay us after that certain amount of time, until a short while ago, saying then that he had not promised to pay us, and telling us we must look to Percy Grant, Lewis & Co."

"One week ago last Saturday, we are told, Mr. Grant gave to the four contractors \$250, which was supposed to go toward paying the men. It was not a man at work on the building who got more than \$5 that night, and none of us have received a penny since."

WHAT MR. GRANT SAYS.

When Mr. James Grant was visited by a Times reporter he was at first not inclined to talk. He said, however, that he did pay the men for the six weeks they said he had paid for, and it became it was evident they were in need of their money.

Mr. Grant denied, however, making any promises about future payments. It was always customary, he explained, for the contractor to pay his sub-contractors, and as they did the hiring of the men, it was their place to pay them. Except in the one instance, said he, that had been his manner of disposing of the money for the building.

Mr. Grant showed the reporter the stub of a check for \$250 drawn on the Central National Bank of this city, on August 10, and payable to Messrs. Grant, Lewis & Co. This was evidently the payment out of which the men claim to have received only \$5 each on Saturday night.

The reporter was unable to see any members of the firm this morning. It is understood that because of sickness and death in Mr. Lewis' family that gentleman has had little connection with the affair for several days. The bricklayers claim that when any member of the firm of sub-contractors is approached on the subject he invariably puts the question off by saying the money will be forthcoming.

FIGHT OF ARMENIANS.

They Break Heads Over Contributions to Brethren in Turkey.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—There was a small riot and a number of broken heads at a meeting of the Armenian National Union in North Clark street yesterday.

The society was recently organized for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of Armenian subjects of the Sultan of Turkey who have been the victims of the murderous Kurds in the Sultan's domain recently. A large amount of money had been raised, and then a factional fight was precipitated by one element combining for the purpose of getting control of the organization and disturbing the funds.

The election produced a row and the opposition faction opened an attack upon the new president and his friends. Chairs and clubs were used freely and a dozen or more of each faction were felled to the floor and afterwards carried out to a physician's office, where their wounds were dressed. To make the matter worse, the janitor of the building locked the doors and the combatants mingled with each other freely until the police came to the scene.

When the detail of officers arrived and started to ascend the stairs the rioters battered down the doors of the house and beat a hasty retreat.

For Killing Her Husband.

The trial of Mrs. Harmon, who some weeks ago shot and killed her husband near Fairfax, Va., will be begun in that place to-morrow. Considerable interest is attached to the case, and public feeling seems to be with the woman.

Good Times Corner.

Calumet, Mich., Aug. 19.—Employees of the Calumet and Hecla, Tamarack, Tamarack Junior, Osceola, and Kearsarge mines have been notified of an increase in wages, dating from August 1, amounting in most instances to 10 per cent. Over 5,000 men are employed at the five mines in question. All but two of the Lake Superior copper mines have now raised wages since August 1.

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